

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1829.

No. 32.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

A CARD.

I. & J. BAUGHER,
GRATEFUL for the many favors received from a generous Public, since their connexion in business, would inform their numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that the FIRM, under that name, was **DISSOLVED**, by limitation, on the 21st of last March—and, at the same time, request those who know themselves indebted by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to come forward, without delay, for settlement and liquidation—as they are extremely anxious to have their Books closed.—The name of the late Firm will be used in the transaction of all business relative to the settlement of the concern.

AGAIN!

THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, that they have again associated themselves in Business, under the FIRM of

BAUGHER & CO.

And offer them an Extensive and well-assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Saddlery, Cutlery, LIQUORS, Bar and Cast IRON, PAINTS, OILS,

And perhaps as great a variety of other articles connected with their business, as will be found in any Retail Store in the country—and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Purchasers are particularly invited to call and examine their Goods, and learn their prices—which, they flatter themselves, will be pleasing.

Almost all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

The Public's very humble servants,

ISAAC BAUGHER,

JOSEPH BAUGHER.

Emmitsburg, Md. May 19. 4t

NEW GOODS.

BT. GILBERT.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house. Gettysburg, May 19. 4t

DR. SMYSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in **SURGERY** can be exhibited.

March 31.

CONOWAGO

Woollen Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the **Manufacturing Business**, in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township—where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.

Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—Wm. Gillespie's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, same, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 1st of May—and returned as soon as finished.

He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT MORRISON.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Friday the 26th day of June inst. at the late dwelling-house of the Rev. JOHN F. MELSHEIMER, deceased, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, about half a mile from the town of Oxford, on the Turnpike Road leading to Gettysburg, the following articles, viz.:

One Horse and Barouche, One Sleigh, a Bureau, corner Cupboard, a quantity of Medicine Bottles, Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, Tables and Chairs, and a variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture, too tedious to mention.

—ALSO—

A Valuable Collection of German & English BOOKS.

At the same time & place, there will also be Offered for Sale,

THE LATE DWELLING PLANTATION

Of the said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Daniel Diehl, and others, and containing

160 Acres of Land.

There is a sufficiency of good woodland on this farm, and 15 Acres of excellent meadow, lying on the banks of the Little Conowago, which runs through the place. The principal fields are in good young clover; the farm is under good fences—and there are several running springs on it. The improvements are, a convenient

two-story Brick dwelling-house, with a Brick Kitchen and Smoke-house attached to it, and a never-failing well, with a pump, near the kitchen door; a Bank BARN, Waggon-Shed, and other Out-houses, and a thriving ORCHARD, of 200 excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and possession on the first day of April next.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

MARIA MELSHEIMER,
LUTHER H. SKINNER,

Administrators.

June 2.

ALL those persons having Books out of the Library of the Rev. JOHN F. MELSHEIMER, deceased, are hereby requested to return them before the day of sale to Mrs. Melsheimer, residing on the place, or to Luther H. Skinner, in the borough of Hanover.

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into

Cloths, Cassinets, Linseys & Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received at the following places, after the 10th of May, viz.:

Mr. Ash's Tavern, and Mr. Camp's Store, in Gettysburg; Mr. Swope's Tavern, in Bonaughtown; Mr. Black's at the Two Taverns; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek; Mr. Flaut's Store, in Priscillaville; John Eicker's Mill, on Tom's-creek; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern near Taney-Town; D. Sell's Mill, on Monocacy; Crab's Mill, on Tom's-creek; and at Isaac Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg—Where they will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding 5 cents. cash, per lb.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.

April 14.



NEWEST FASHIONS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

which are all made of the best materials, and the newest fashions—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce.

N. B. The Subscriber still continues to

Manufacture Boots & Shoes, at his Old Stand in West York-street, nearly opposite the Indian King Tavern—where he will use every exertion to satisfy those that will favor him with their patronage.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

May 26.



BOOKS.

Persons who have had for a long time in their possession Books belonging to the Subscriber, are requested to return them.

R. G. HARPER.

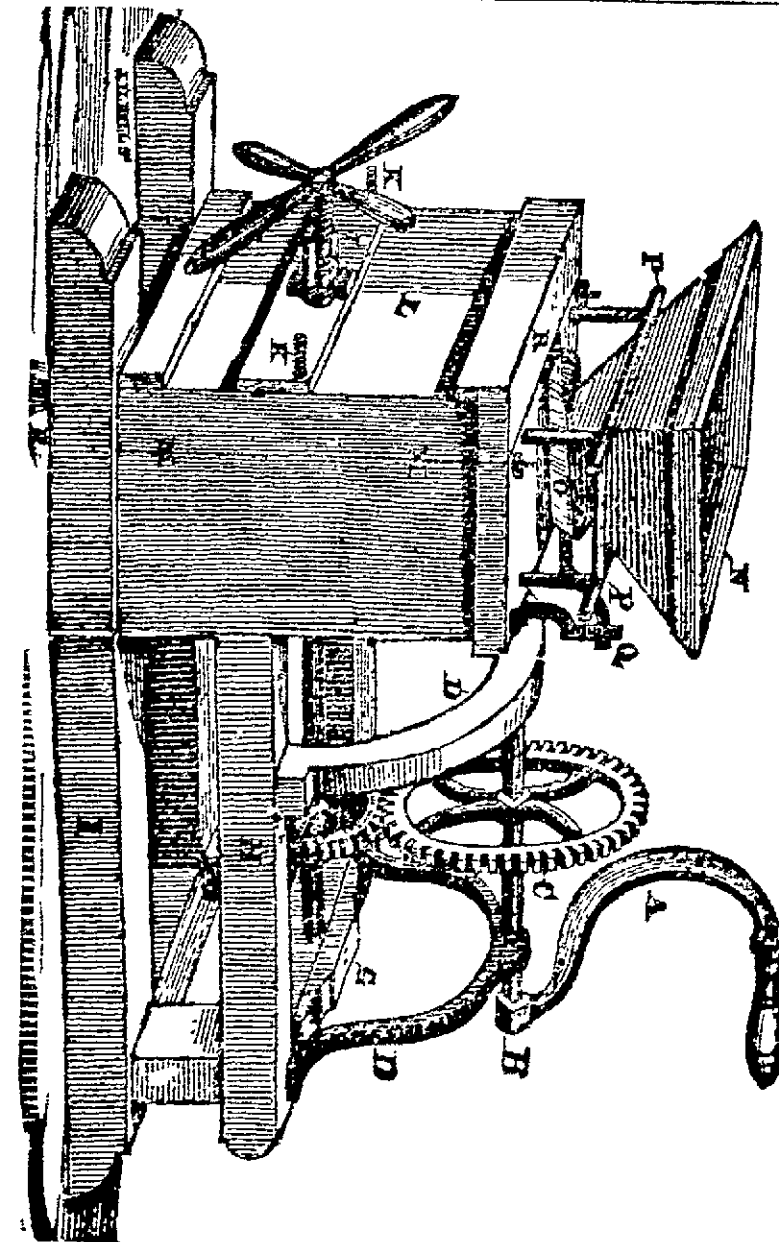
June 2.

N. B. The above Notice has no reference to those borrowed since the 1st of January last.

N. Hopper.
P. P. Hopper Frame.
O. Shoe.
R. R. Paed.
I. Front Frame.
N. M. Stones.
K. K. Screws or bolts of front and rear frame.
Q. Front and rear frame.

I. Regulating Screw, Lever and Arbor.
R. Flaut.
A. Crank.
B. Shaft or Gearing.
C. Wheel.
D. D. Spindle.
H. I. Frame for Gearing.
H. I. Plates and Sill.

KEY TO THE DRAWING.



HARRIS & WILSON'S Patent Perpendicular GRIST MILL.

THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills—and, with perfect confidence in its utility, and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.

Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice Mills which he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.

DAVID GARVIN,
WILLIAM GARVIN.

N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Canvas Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery.—He will also furnish French Burr Mill-Stones, of any size, and of the first quality, at the most reduced prices.

CERTIFICATES.

I, the subscriber, living three and an half miles from Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, state of Pennsylvania,

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the

MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.

March 24.

Mt. Pleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade, at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on Saturday the 13th of June inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be laid before the Company.

By Order,

WM. THOMPSON, O. S.

June 2.

MORE LUCK!!

Drawing of the last Union Canal Lottery, 33 18 22 11 1 24 44 28 31
22 24 44—A Capital Prize of \$300, WAS SOLD HERE!

WHO'LL HAVE THEM!

10,000 Dollars going!—and will be gone, if you don't buy a Ticket in **The Union Canal Lottery,**

Class No. 6, for 1829.

To be drawn on Saturday the 13th inst.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

2 prizes	of	\$10,000
2 do.	of	5,335
40 do.	of	1,000
40 do.	of	500
51 do.	of	200
51 do.	of	100
51 do.	of	90
51 do.	of	80
51 do.	of	70
51 do.	of	60
102 do.	of	50
102 do.	of	40
102 do.	of	30
204 do.	of	25
1020 do.	of	20
11475 do.	of	10

13,395 prizes, am'ting to \$273,760
Whole Tickets \$10 00 | Quarter, 2 50
Half, 5 00 | Eighth, 1 25

For sale in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

DILL'S Grocery Store,
S. Baltimore-street, opposite J. Gourley's.
Gettysburg, June 2. 4t

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED Valuable Medicines.

LEE'S Famous Antibilious Pills. 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCII by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetter, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.

The above highly approved medicines are sold by J. HERSH, Jr. P. M. Gettysburg, who has just received a fresh supply.

Caution.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

May 19.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 13th of June inst. precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. All non-commissioned Officers will be careful to appear fully equipped.

By Order,
R. S. KING, O. S.

June 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **JOHN SCOTT**, (of June's) formerly of this place, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next—and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, before that day.

GEORGE SWENEN, Adm'r.
Gettysburg, June 2.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.
THEY ARE NOT THERE.
They are not there! where once their feet
Light answer to the music beat;
Where their young voices sweetly breath'd,
And fragrant flowers they lightly wreath'd.
Still flows the nightingale's sweet song;
Still trail the vine's green shoots along;
Still are the sunny blossoms fair;
But they who loved them are not there!

They are not there! by the lone fount,
That once they lov'd at eve to haunt;
Where, when the day-star brightly set,
Beside the silver waves, they met.
Still lightly glides the quiet stream;
Still o'er it falls the soft moon beam;
But they who us'd their bliss to share
With lov'd hearts by it, are not there!

They are not there! by the dear hearth,
That once belov'd their harmless mirth;
Where through their joy came no vain fear
And o'er their smiles no darkening tear.
It burns not now a beacon star:
'Tis cold and fireless as they are;
Where is the glow it used to wear?
'Tis felt no more—they are not there!

Where are they then? oh! past away,
Like blossoms withered in a day!
Or, as the waves go swiftly by,
Or, as the lightning leaves the sky.
But still there is a land of rest:
Still bath'd in room for many a guest;
Still is it free from strife and care;
And 'tis our hope that they are there!

Greatness.—From the creation of the world to the second of May, '99, greatness has been the constant aim of all people, in all nations. Nimrod wanted to make himself great by hunting; Saul, by fighting and prophesying; David, by slinging stones into men's heads; Aristotle, by syllogisms; Socrates, by asking Yankee questions; Caesar, by swimming with his commentaries in his hands, &c. Among the Greeks, the loudest talker and the hardest knocker of heads was the greatest man; the Romans considered silence and surliness one of the materials of greatness; the modern Italians think the finest *unavocing* is the nearest approach to greatness; the French once believed that dancing divinely and taking citadels were the very height of greatness; on the other hand, the English placed greatness in knowledge and steadiness—that is to say the knowledge of cooking beef-steak and the immoveable phalanx of a bayonet charge. These ideas of greatness are now known to be all fictitious. Judge Forman's bank scheme is not even great. Real greatness, after all, is only found in length, breadth, or thickness, and in this quality the Canadian Giant, now at Tammany Hall, is perhaps the greatest man of the age. He is the only true great man we ever saw, and beats every thing ancient or modern.

N. Y. *Arg.*

Dauphin of France.—The heir apparent of the crown of France, derives his title of Dauphin from the following very singular circumstance. In 1439, Hubert, second Count of Dauphiny, being inconsolable for the loss of his heir, and only child, who had leaped from his arms through a window at Grenoble into the river Isere, entered into a convent of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins of gold, each of the value of twenty sols, or ten pence English, on condition that the eldest son of the King of France should be always after styled "the Dauphin," from the name of the province thus ceded.—Charles V. grandson of Philip of Valois, was the first who bore the title in 1530.

VIENNA, March 12.
The following tragical event happened lately at Horn, in Austria. A butcher, having a large sum of money about his person, arrived at an inn, near Horn. The company he met in the lower apartments appeared to him very unfit to trust himself amongst, with his money, and growing suspicious, he begged the landlord to give him a bed room on the upper floor. The landlord inquired after his motives, and the butcher acknowledged that he had a great deal of cash about him. The landlord then offered him an inner apartment, behind his own, and instantly showed it to the butcher, who approved of the same.—The landlord left him there. In the meanwhile the butcher misses his large dog—this circumstance renews his suspicion; he sneaks down into the yard to search for his faithful companion.—After a deal of trouble he discovers his dog howling in a cellar, where he was locked up, and succeeds in liberating him. Relying on his trusty animal, he resolved not to go to bed yet, but to enter the lower room once more. In the meantime the landlord's son returns from a journey he had made, to purchase wine. Being fatigued and perhaps somewhat intoxicated, he went to the well known chamber, and without any knowledge of what had happened, he lay down on the bed prepared for the stranger. It was now midnight, and the sleepy butcher found himself under the necessity of seeking his resting place. He went up stairs, and, peeping through the door, which was so far, he perceives the landlord throw-

ing a cloak over the bed and striking some heavy blows at a man groaning beneath the cloak. He recoils and shrieks with horror. The landlord turns round, and is thunderstruck upon perceiving the butcher. In his despair, he assails him too; but the dog seizes the wretch, and pins him to the ground. The alarm was given, and the landlord finds that he has killed his own son. He hastens that very same night to surrender to the judge, as the murderer of his own son.

Opium.—The Chinese consume as much of this article annually as costs from 20 to 25 millions of dollars, though the consumption of it is illegal. It is chiefly used in pipes, or smoked.

A CARD.
I. & J. BAUGHER,
GRATEFUL for the many favors received from a generous Public, since their connexion in business, would inform their numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that the FIRM, under that name, was DISSOLVED, by limitation, on the 21st of last March—and, at the same time, request those who know themselves indebted by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to come forward, without delay, for settlement and liquidation—as they are extremely anxious to have their Books closed.—The name of the late Firm will be used in the transaction of all business relative to the settlement of the concern.

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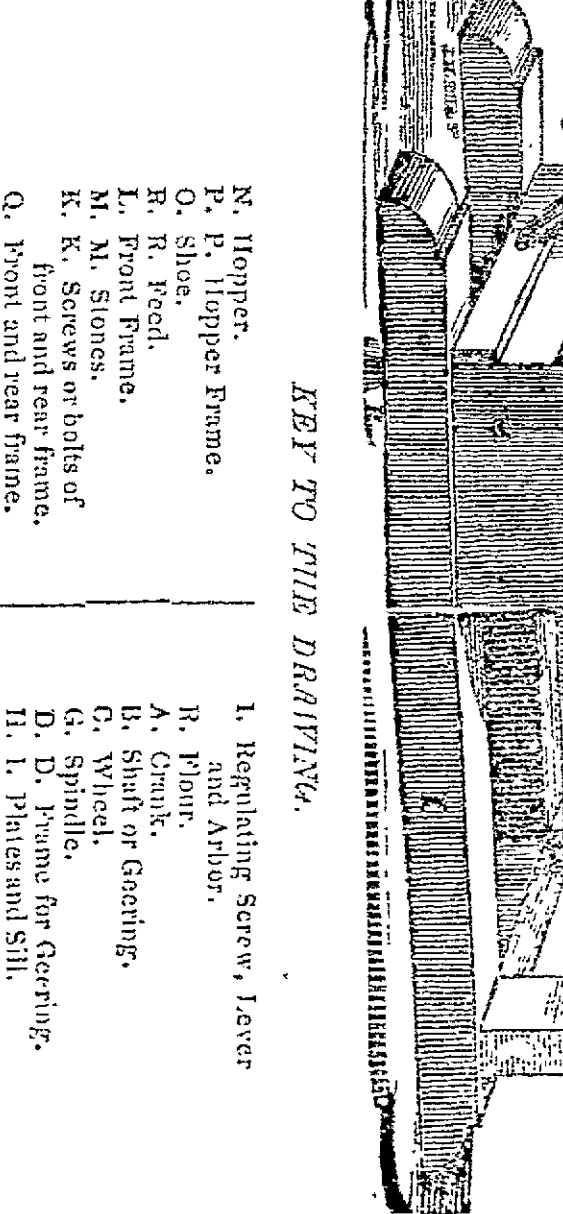
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CONOWAGO Woolen Factory.
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He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT MORRISON.
May 5. 4t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JONAS MAJOR, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of July next; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, for settlement.
JAMES MAJOR, Adm'r.
May 12. 4t

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into
Cloths, Cassinets, Linseys & Flannels,
at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.
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N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.
Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per lb.
SAMUEL ARTHUR, DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.
April 14. 4t

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Property.
IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$150. It will be sold cheap.
T. STEVENS, Trustee.
May 19. 4t

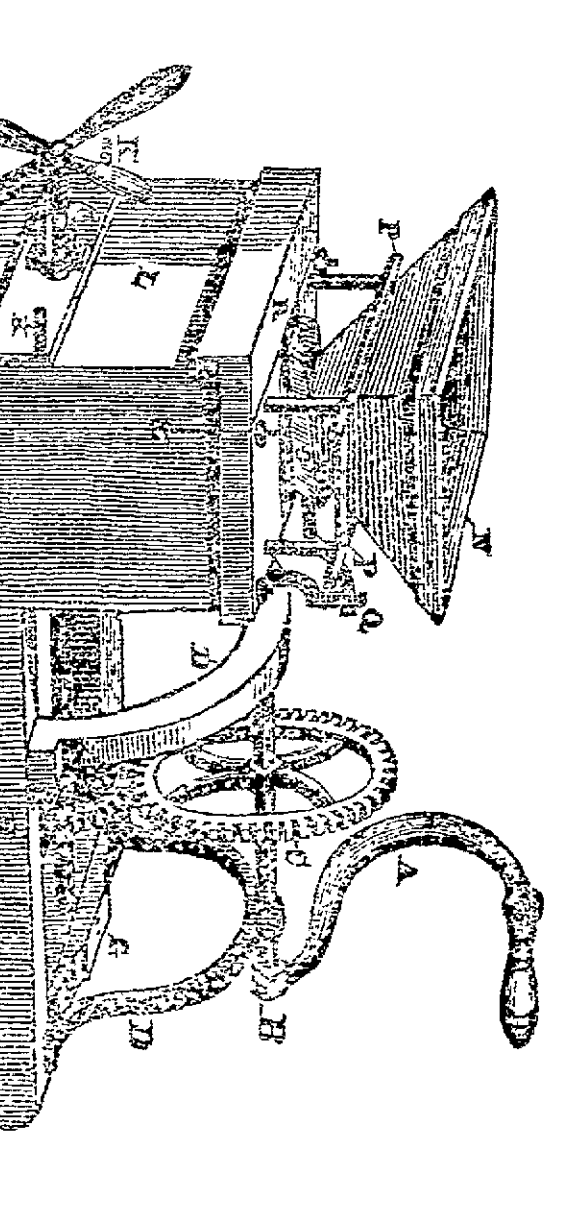


HARRIS & WILSON'S Patent Perpendicular GRIST MILL.
THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills—and, with perfect confidence in its utility, and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.
Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice Mills which he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.
DAVID GARVIN, WILLIAM GARVIN.
Gettysburg, May 26. 4t
N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Canvas Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery—He will also furnish French Burr Mill-

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between **GALLOWAY and M'CREARY**, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the first day of July next. The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. M'Creary, at the old Stand.
JOHN GALLOWAY, DAVID M'CREARY.
April 17, 1829. 4t

DAVID M'CREARY, Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker,
RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
April 28. 4t

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the
MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK
made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of
FURNITURE
ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.
All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.
As it is well known he is prepared for making
COFFINS,
a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.
He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.
March 24. 4t



Stones, of any size, and of the first quality, at the most reduced prices.
I, the subscriber, living three and a half miles from Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, state of Pennsylvania, take this method to satisfy the community of the utility of the improvement made in the construction of Grist Mills by Messrs. Harris and Wilson. I have now one in full operation by water, built by Mr. Hanky, of Baltimore.—The stones are twenty-five inches in diameter, with their grinding surfaces placed perpendicularly, instead of horizontally as usual. They are capable of performing 2 or 300 revolutions in a minute, and will grind as much as a pair of four foot burrs, with two-thirds of the water. The Flour or Meal it makes, is equal to that made in Mills of ordinary construction.
The subscriber, understanding that a number of persons are waiting the result of a fair trial of this invention, is now confident, that if they will take the trouble to call and see the operation of his Mill, they will no longer hesitate to patronize the ingenious and worthy inventors.
GEORGE FROSTLE
May 12. 4t

Philadelphia Souvenir,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, Embellished with twenty elegant quarto copperplate Engravings of remarkable views, celebrated persons, and quarterly plates of the Fashions.
THE publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favors already bestowed, and informs them & the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period—he has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt by every packet which arrives here or at New York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second hand from publications in this country—for those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblée, which is believed by the gay world, to hold the "mirror up to nature," and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion which are constantly taking place, and from it select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly—in short no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect *notae mori*—and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose—and last, but not least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached—in short no exertion will be spared to render "The Souvenir," in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of Miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.
A portion of the contents will be as follows:
I.—Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign literary publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public through the medium of their literary productions.
II.—The Toilet.—In addition to the usual literary matter contained in similar publications, the proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series, once in each quarter, places of fashionable resort, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.
III.—Miscellany.—Interesting items of intelligence, foreign and domestic, occurrences, Deaths, Marriages, &c.
IV.—Engravings.—In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with four splendid quarto copperplate engravings of remarkable American or European scenery—or portraits of distinguished characters—also one plate of the latest fashions, which will be sent colored, free of charge, to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.
Each subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with 20 superior copperplate engravings; the price of which if purchased singly would be more than double the annual cost of the entire work.
V.—Editor's Department.—Notice of passing events, the drama, new publications, criticisms, reviews, &c. &c.
TERMS.—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday, and forwarded to subscribers out of the city by mail or otherwise as may be directed—each number will contain eight or ten printed pages and a number of other appropriate engravings, extra in addition to the above engravings.
Price of subscription Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—for four copies Eleven Dollars—by a copy Twenty-five dollars—sent at the same rate for a larger number—All orders in advance, who are desirous to color plates of fashions.
Subscriptions to commence and terminate in January or July in each year—copies may be had from the proprietor of the work, if applied to, or from PHILIP FRONCE, Jr., Philadelphia, May, 1829.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JUNE 10.

ANOTHER TURN OUT.

A "Great Jackson Meeting," as it was termed, was held in York some few weeks since, for the purpose of devising ways and means to have Mr. McGrath "ousted" from his situation as Post-Master in that town; and a committee appointed to go on to Washington, with the resolutions, and present them to the Head of that Department. It had been understood that Mr. McGrath would, notwithstanding, retain his situation—but the Post Master General has yielded to the all-pervading principle of "Reform," and has removed Mr. McGrath.—Daniel Small is his successor.

We announced, two weeks since, the appointment of FREDERICK EICHELBERGER, Esq. as Register of York county, in the room of Mr. MENTZ, removed. It had since been contradicted—but it turns out to be the fact.

RICHARD PORTER, Esq. has, also, been appointed Prothonotary of York county, in the room of Gen. M. W. ASH, removed.

Counterfeit \$10 Notes on the Bank of Delaware, extremely well executed, are in circulation—letter Q, payable to W. Sead, dated 18th Sept. 1818, Edward Morrel, Cashier, Joseph Bailly, President; also, on the Bank of the U. States, payable at Pittsburg, to the order of J. White—Carey, Cashier, Brackenridge, President.

The corner stone of the first lock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was laid on the 29th ult. near Georgetown, by WM. HEWITT, Esq. Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, in the presence of the President of the U. States, the Secretary of War, Post-Master General, and the Mayor and Corporate Authorities of Georgetown, &c.—"The ceremony of laying the stone," says the Telegraph, "was performed by Mr. Hewitt, with the same mallet, as was stated by that gentleman to the President and the surrounding spectators, that was used by Gen. WASHINGTON on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Capitol, in this city, and which now belongs to the Potomac Lodge."

There is a young woman in the York county Hospital, named Elizabeth Mundus, aged 16 years, who is only 4 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 365 lbs. She measures around the waist 4 feet 9 inches!

The Harrisburg "Reporter" appears to be in high dudgeon, that Calvin Blythe, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth, has taken the printing of the blanks for his office, from that paper, and given them to the Lancaster "Sentinel"—also a Democratic paper.—Mr. Stambaugh thinks "it is well enough for the Democratic Party to be apprised of it." What a heinous offence in Mr. Blythe, to get his blanks printed where he pleases! He ought to be "Reformed."

We had supposed, after our acceptance of the truce proposed by the Editor of the Compiler, nothing would have appeared in his paper, dated yesterday; but it appears he is determined to have "the last word." The character of "The Reformer" he feels determined to vindicate—and, by way of proving his Christian zeal and piety, republishes from that paper a tirade against those who are "advocates of the numerous schemes of the day" to promote the cause of Religion—and has the effrontery to request us to do so too.—We have too much respect, Mr. Lefever, for the feelings of our subscribers, and the good of the community, (whatever you may do) to endeavor to weaken the obligation of the Sabbath—or attach the epithets of deceivers and hypocrites to those who are engaged in the mighty work of "evangelizing the world."

—We leave the unholy attempt to "The Reformer" and its coadjutors—but let them remember, that "if they sow the wind, they will reap the whirlwind."

The Rev. Mr. McClellan has resigned his situation, as Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy in Dickinson College; and has accepted the charge of the first Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Finley of the Baptist Church, now of Baltimore, it is rumored, says the Carlisle Gazette, will succeed Mr. McClellan.

Dr. Janeway, has resigned his situation as President of the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny town.—Dr. Halsey, of Princeton, is, we understand, to be his successor.—*Lan. Journ.*

Appointments by the President.

WILLIAM PITT PEEBLE, of the State of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States to the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON IRVING, of the State of New-York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Great Britain.

CHARLES CARROLL HARPER, of the State of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to France.

We have real pleasure in being able to speak with approbation of any measures of this Administration. The appointments of Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING and Mr. C. C. HARPER to be Secretaries of Legation to London and Paris, appear to be unexceptionable.

We cannot say as much of the appointment of Mr. PEEBLE to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands. To him, personally, we know nothing to induce us to the exception. But to Mr. HUGHES, who has so respectably and popularly represented the United States at that Government and elsewhere for several years, this appointment appears to us to be a direct and invidious disparagement, for which we are not aware of the slightest justification. *Nat. Int.*

HARRISBURG, June 6.

The new Board of Canal Commissioners took their seats on Monday last. Judge Scott was chosen President of the Board. Francis R. Shunk was appointed Secretary of the Board with a salary of \$1000. Mr. McIlwain the former Secretary, having withdrawn his application for re-appointment when the salary was reduced.

The following are the changes which have so far been made by the board in their Superintendents and Engineers.

Mr. Stevenson supplies the place of Gen. Lacock, on the Western Division.

The Susquehanna and West Branch divisions have been consolidated—John Ryon, Esq. of the Senate of Pennsylvania, appointed Superintendent in the place of Messrs. Mowry and McReynolds—Judge Rawle appointed Engineer for the whole line, and supplying the place of Mr. Gifford upon the Susquehanna division.

John Mitchell, Esq. takes the place of Thomas Woodside, upon the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

Mr. Forry, of the House of Representatives, takes the Eastern division, extending from the mouth of the Juniata to Columbia—and Mr. Barber, the Rail road from Columbia to Philadelphia, in the room of Wm. Wilson, Esq.

Mr. Gay is appointed Engineer in the room of Mr. Kneass, upon the line from Clark's Ferry to Columbia.

The Editors of the U. S. Gazette state, that they are authorized to offer, (and pledge themselves for the performance,) a gold medal with a suitable inscription, value one hundred dollars, or a piece of plate of equal value, for the best essay on the inadequacy of the wages generally paid to seamstresses, spoolers, spinners, shoe-binders, &c. to purchase food, raiment, and clothing; the effects of that inadequacy upon the happiness and morals not only of the females, but of their families; and on the probability that those low wages frequently force poor women to the choice between dishonor and the absolute want of common necessities.

The essays are expected to be delivered before the first day of November next. *Harrisburg Argus.*

Western Theological Seminary.—We learn from Philadelphia, that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, have sanctioned the Report of the Directors of this Institution, and made an appropriation for the support of the Professors and the prosecution of the buildings during the present year. The hill on which this structure is to be erected, presents one of the most beautiful sites for a public edifice in the western country. The ground is so far prepared, by levelling, excavation, &c. that great progress may be expected to be made in the main work within the present year. *Pittsburg Gazette.*

ON THE POWER OF REMOVAL. We give below a highly interesting article on this subject, in which it is clearly shown, that James Madison, and the late Alexander Hamilton, both safe guides on constitutional questions, deny the right of removal to the President, and maintain that the wanton abuse of this power, subjects that officer to impeachment and removal from his high trust. Mr. Lawrence, also an able jurist, held the same ground. If, as a general rule, the exercise of this power is unconstitutional, it strikes us to be particularly objectionable practised by the present Executive. The removal of Mr. Clark from the office of Treasurer, without the slightest cause, so immediately after his nomination had been almost unanimously confirmed by the Senate, (a body possessing coordinate powers with the President, in such appointments,) is not only a violation of the Constitution itself, but manifests a degree of disrespect towards one of the most dignified powers of the Government, which no one can justify, who has an iota of veneration for the institutions of his country. *Balt. Chronicle.*

From the Boston Sentinel.

Mr. Madison's notions on this subject.—On the organization of our Government, one of the first subjects that came up for discussion in Congress was the power of the President to remove public officers. The Constitution itself, which was specific in regard to appointments, was silent in regard to removals generally. Inasmuch as the concurrence of the Senate was essential to the appointment of the more important officers, many were of opinion, that the assent of the same power was necessary to their removal. Washington was the President, and even under so pure an Executive, the subject was regarded with great anxiety by the first Congress. When the question of the removal by the Executive alone, came directly before Congress, the members were nearly equally divided. It was contended by those opposed to a broad construction of the power of removal, that it was liable to great abuse: that it would render officers entirely dependent on the will, perhaps the whim and caprice of one man. Whatever confidence might be placed in the Chief Magistrate then at the head of the Government, equal confidence could not be expected in his successors: and that the concurrence of the Senate was necessary and proper in the removal, as in the appointment of officers, &c.

On the other hand, it was urged that, in general, the construction of the Constitution ought to be left with the Judiciary, but that, in this case, it ought to be left with the President. Much stress was also laid upon the supposed virtue of a President, and it was admitted, that if he were disposed to abuse the power, evil would grow out of it.—The question was finally decided in the House, in favor of the President's sole power to remove, by a majority of only twelve. In the Senate, the vote was still closer: that body was equally divided, and the casting vote of the Vice President was in concordance with the other House.

Pitkin's History of the U. States, vol. ii. p. 329, says,

"With respect to removals from whim, caprice, or any unworthy motives, it was alleged, that sufficient checks were provided against such wanton abuse of this power. That the principal, if not the only inducement for the removal of a meritorious officer, would be, to place some favorite in his room. The President, indeed, might remove, but he could not supply the vacancy without the assent of the Senate. The nomination of a successor, would elicit inquiry in that body, and produce a rejection of the favorite nominated to fill the vacancy."

"It was also stated by some members, particularly by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Madison, that for such wanton abuse of power, the President himself would be liable to impeachment and removal from office."

"If the President," said Mr. Lawrence, "abuse his trust, will he escape the popular censure, when the period which terminates his elevation arrives? And would he not be liable to impeachment for displacing a worthy and able man, who enjoyed the confidence of the people?"

"The danger then," Mr. Madison observed, "consisted in this, the President can displace from office a man whose merits require that he should be continued in it. What will be the motives which the President can feel for such abuse of his power, and the restraints to operate to prevent it? In the first place, he will be impeachable by this House, before the Senate, for such an act of maladministration: for, I contend, that the wanton removal of meritorious officers would subject him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust?"

Mr. Hamilton was not a member of that Congress. But his opinion was unequivocally opposed to the right of the President alone to remove. In No. 77, pp. 412, 414 of the Federalist, appears the following:

"It has been mentioned as one of the advantages to be expected from the co-operation of the Senate, in the business of appointments, that it would contribute to the stability of the Administration. The consent of that body would be necessary to displace as well as to appoint. A change of the Chief Magistrate, therefore, would not occasion so violent or so general a revolution in the officers of the Government, as might be expected, if he were the sole disposer of offices. Where a man, in any station, had given satisfactory evidence of his fitness for it, a new President would be restrained from attempting a change in favor of a person more agreeable to him, by the apprehension that the discountenance of the Senate might frustrate the attempt, and bring some degree of discredit upon himself."

People of Massachusetts: consider the seven faithful officers removed from the Boston Custom House last Saturday, and all the others before driven from the same office! People of the U. States, consider all the faithful public servants dismissed in all parts of the country, to give place to electioneering partizans, and decide for yourselves, whether "the principal if not the only inducement for the removal of these meritorious officers, was not to place favorites in their room!" If such were the "inducement," then the opinion of Mr. Madison applies to the present time.

Eighty miles of the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal are now completed, comprising the entire section between Pittsburg and Blairsville.—On the 27th ult. the canal was filling with water, which had approached within two miles of Pittsburg. The Western papers anticipate a brisk and profitable trade along the whole line. *Nat. Int.*

Bridge over the Ohio.—Examinations are making at Cincinnati, under the authority of the U. States, to ascertain the practicability and expense of bridging the Ohio at that place.

From the United States' Gazette.

Meetings have been held in N. York, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, and other sea-ports in the United States, since the ascendancy of the present executive, for the purpose of addressing him by memorial, recommending the appointment of a special minister, to represent this country & to urge the settlement of our claims against France—the amount of which is estimated, without interest, at more than twenty millions of dollars! \$20,000,000!!! This immense sum is a debt absolutely owing and contracted by France, for spoliations committed on the high seas, and in her own ports, on bona fide property, belonging to the citizens of this country, wrested from them in the most unjust and cruel manner. What! shall it be said that our government will not, by every honorable means, exert her energies to obtain indemnity for injuries and losses sustained by the operations of public decrees, acknowledged to be as indefensible as they were unjust? *S.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 28th ult. by the Rev. J. Smith, Mr. Thomas North, of Milfin county, to Miss Catharine Branshols, of Milfin county, formerly of this county.

DIED.

On Monday afternoon last, at the residence of his mother, in this place, JAMES G. McNEELY, Esq. formerly Attorney at Law, of this town, and late Principal of the Frederick Academy—in the 34th year of his age.

Gifted with talents of a superior order, he bid fair to be useful and distinguished in the world; and his moral character without reproach, procured for him the respect and esteem of the virtuous and the good.—But the fell destroyer has cut him off in the midst of his sphere of usefulness.

We sympathize indeed with his widowed mother, and sorrowing sisters.—The tears of the former were not yet dry on the grave of her lamented son, Dr. GRIER, of Reading; when she is again forced to shed them afresh over her only remaining son!

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg & Blair's Tavern Turnpike Company, will take notice that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 30th day of June inst., for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said company for the ensuing year. By Order, DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

June 9. Franklin Repository will insert the above and charge this office.

ATTENTION!

The Mt. Pleasant Riflemen, WILL meet for Organization, viz. for Inspection, and the Election of their Officers, on Saturday the 20th of June inst. at the house of J. Am. Barrett, in Mountjoy township, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JACOB SANDERS, Brigade Inspector.

NOTICE.

THE Members of Zion's Classis of the German Reformed Church, will meet at Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa. on next Sabbath the 14th inst.

DAVID HASSINGER, Sec'y.

June 9.

Gettysburg Water Company.

At a meeting of the Managers, on the 1st inst. the following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That all those who receive Water from the Pipes of the Gettysburg Water Company, and who allege a deficiency of water, and refuse to pay for the same, hand in to the Treasurer a notice of their discontinuance of the same, and stop their hydrants; and that all who neglect to do so for two weeks, shall be charged full Rent for the water.

By the Board,

T. J. COOPER, Secretary.

June 2.

3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber again requests those indebted to him, to call and settle the same before the first day of July next—as all his Notes and Accounts of a long standing, after that time, will be put in suit—being determined to settle up his business.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

June 2.

3t

P. S. Those that cannot raise the money for their Book Accounts, will call and give their Notes.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of J. LORENTZ SCHICK, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of July next: And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them on or before that date, properly authenticated, for settlement.

A. B. KURTZ, } Ex'rs.
JOHN GARVIN, }

Gettysburg, June 2.

4t

Tavernkeepers and others having Beer vessels and Porter bottles, are requested to send them to the late residence of Mr. Schick.

PORTER.

MRS. SCHICK,

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she will be able to supply them with PORTER, In Bottles, or by the Cask, of the best quality, and on moderate terms.

Gettysburg, June 2.

3t

Cheaper than Cheap!

T. J. COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has just arrived from the City with a Fresh Supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS, which he can sell low, consisting of BRITISH & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Queen's, Hard, & Hollow-WARE.

June 2.

3t

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES OF LAND, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$150. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.

May 19.

if

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between GALLOWAY and McCREARY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the first day of July next. The Sadding will now be carried on by Mr. McCreary, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID McCREARY.

April 17. 1829.

if

DAVID McCREARY, Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

April 6

GREAT DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

On Saturday week the 16th May, a public dinner was given to Mr. Clay at Lexington, Ky. at which a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the citizens of this and several of the adjoining counties attended, to greet him with a personal expression of their approbation of his former public conduct, of their confidence in his continued patriotism, and of their hopes and belief, that his future devotion to his country's welfare and honor will be characterized by equal ardor and disinterestedness.

Extensive preparations had been made for the occasion, and about 3,000 persons sat down to dinner. Several toasts had been prepared by the committee of arrangements, and when Mr. Clay was toasted, he rose and expressed his sense of the honor conferred on him by his friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens, in an eloquent address of one hour and thirty-five minutes. We cannot undertake to give even a sketch of his remarks, at this time, though we hope to be able to present them to our readers in the next number. He recommended moderation, calmness, and candor in judging of men in power; vindicated the late Administration from the charge so often brought against it by its opponents, of subsidizing the press, and rewarding political favorites; declared that not an officer under the Government during the last four years

ending on the 4th of March last, had been removed from office on account of political sentiments; that the few changes of the printers of the laws of the United States that took place during the same term, were made not so much with reference to the political opinions of the individuals, as for the public advantage, and that in some cases political friends had given place to political opponents when the public interest required the transfer. He declared that the printers of the laws are not officers, but viewed in the light as job printers for individuals; and that the employment of one for a specific purpose, as the printing of the laws of one session, gave him no claim in law or reason, for the next year's job, any more than the printing of an advertisement of a mechanic by A. this year gives A. a claim on the same mechanic for his next year's patronage. He dwelt at some length on the recent acts of the present administration, deprecating the principle which appears, from those acts, to be attempted to be established; that a man, a THINKING FREEMAN, is to be answerable by the loss of office and of support for his family, for the unbiassed exercise of his right of suffrage; nay more, for even an abstract preference existing in his own breast, of A. over B. when he is in such a situation as prevents him from giving any actual effect to that preference; as was the case with General Harrison, Mr. Barbour, and other foreign agents. He showed that the consequence of the establishment of such a principle is dangerous to the continued purity of our republican institutions.

The appointment of an undue proportion of political editors to offices of trust and emolument under the Government, has a direct tendency to corrupt the fountains of public information; more especially when they are taken from the ranks of the political partisans of the Executive; that if that principle be adopted as correct, and be applied to practice, we may, indeed, have the forms of free elections, and the unbiassed exercise of the right of suffrage, while, in the spirit, in essence, we shall live under a monarchy: a Presidential election will be but a scramble for office among unprincipled partisans; and political questions will not be questions regarding principles of public action and policy, but a base, a servile, a grovelling, and venal selfish preference for MEN. Partizan presses will then labor during a canvass for the elevation of a man, in the confident expectation of reaping the reward of their prostitution in the loves and fishes of office; while, "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" will not be inquired into.

Mr. Clay adverted to the solicitations which had been pressed upon him from many of his friends to stand as a candidate for the House of Representatives, and with his thanks for their partiality so repeatedly and anxiously manifested—he accompanied the expression of his wish to retire, at least for a season, if not for the remainder of his life, to the peaceful pursuits of a private station. He mentioned also the wish of many of his fellow citizens, that he should be a candidate for the Legislature of this State; and while he

asked the indulgence of at least a short respite from the toils of public life, he pronounced the sentiment which he said he had always held and professed, that a good citizen and a true patriot, when the voice of his countrymen calls him to their service, has, while life endures, properly no other choice; but while one breath remains, it should be breathed for them, and as long as the life blood vibrates through his heart, its last pulsation should be for his country.

He said that should such a state of things present itself as would indicate an opportunity for usefulness in any station to which his country may call him, he will, in accordance with the sentiment just expressed, hold himself at their service. That time, he did not think the present. After adverting to the state of internal improvement in this State, as compared with every contiguous State, and of the horrid state of the roads; as a source of the deepest mortification to him as a citizen of Kentucky, and recommending as the true policy of the People of the State, the adoption of a thorough system of internal improvements, he concluded by proposing a sentiment in reference to that subject.

The unusual large number of persons present were entertained by the Committee of Arrangement in a handsome and sumptuous style; and the utmost degree of harmony and good order prevailed. *Kentucky Reporter.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PROSCRIPTION.

WILLIAM CLARK, Treasurer of the United States, has been removed from office, and JOHN CAMPBELL of Virginia, has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office in his stead. This removal is open to every possible exception, and especially to that of a flagrant disrespect of the Senate of the U. States, who confirmed Mr. CLARK's appointment; at their late session, by almost an unanimous vote. There can be no pretence of a reason for this removal which is not hateful and opprobrious. Mr. C. is a gentleman of the highest personal character. His integrity, and refusal to barter his soul for office, caused his removal from office by a violent and ruthless faction in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. His subsequent appointment to the office of Treasurer of the United States by the late President met the approbation even of his adversaries; of a majority of whom, it is known, the Senate of the U. States, which confirmed his nomination, is composed. The case of Mr. CLARK is so strong that no man will dare defend his removal from office. During the late War, he rendered important military services to the country. On his own responsibility he raised, organized, and equipped, at the beginning of the war, a considerable military force, which he led into service; and, about the time of Perry's getting his fleet ready for sea at Erie, Gen. CLARK, then Major, protected and aided his operations with a corps of a thousand men. Nearly three years of laborious and unprofitable service were rendered by him, with a patriotism, zeal and fidelity, which drew down upon him the applause of his superiors. This man, with a family of ten children, and a character of adamant purity and impregnability, is thrust out of office, without even the civility of a notice of the intention of the Government, except that of his successor walking in with his commission in his pocket to supplant him!

JOSEPH NOURSE is removed from the office of Register of the Treasury. This venerable citizen, distinguished for the piety and excellence of his personal character has been an example to public servants of irreproachable fidelity and correctness for more than fifty years. Mr. NOURSE entered the public service as Secretary to Gen. CHARLES LEE, and was with that officer at Fort Moultrie, in the harbor of Charleston, when it was besieged by the British. He continued with Gen. LEE, until the battle of Monmouth, after which he was appointed under the Old Congress, December 30, 1776, Assistant Clerk to the Board of War. June 17, 1777, Deputy Secretary to the Board of War. February 12, 1778, Secretary of Ordnance, and Paymaster to the Board of War. May 20, 1779, Assistant Auditor General. Sept. 12, 1781, Register of the Treasury; and on the organization of the Treasury Department, by Gen. Hamilton, under the Federal Constitution, he was re-appointed, Sept. 12, 1789, Register of the Treasury, in which office he has remained to the present time. We cannot imagine any thing like a justification of this removal, or even a single circumstance to qualify it.

GEORGE MACDANIEL, JOHN MACDANIEL, EZEKIEL MACDANIEL, JOHN B. MARTIN, LEWIS BROS. and ORRIS C. were removed from the office of the Fourth Auditor.

BENJAMIN HOWANS is removed from this office of the Secretary of the Navy. Thus are the most faithful and experienced officers in the public employ-

ment, for no reason on earth, in some cases, but the bare suspicion of thinking favorably of the late Administration, "whittled down the wind to prey on fortune." Of these removed officers, it is believed that four have an aggregate of thirty children! What of that? When did proscription ever listen to the dictates of humanity? When did it ever lack pretences when it wanted victims? Is it not enough that persons in public employ have peaceably pursued their vocations without embarking in politics? If they have never opened their lips to speak on politics, it is only an argument against them that they have thought the more; and, as men were cut off by the Robespierians in the French Revolution, the public officers are now removed by the high-priests of King Caucus, on the suspicion of being suspected.

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Small Pox.—The Augusta, Georgia, Courier states that by a letter from N. Orleans of the 2d ult. it learns that the "unexampled fatality." That destructive disease has also found its way to Augusta. *Balt. Pat.*

More Wonders.—There are now living in one house on 14th Street, one great grandmother, two grandmothers, three mothers, one father, one husband, one wife, one widow, seven children, six grandchildren, four granddaughters, and only eight

the Right Reverend Bishop Moore, the right of succession does not necessarily attach to Mr. Moore, in case he should survive the Bishop. The next meeting of the Convention was fixed for Winchester. *Comptroller.*

American Sunday School Union.—This Institution celebrated its fifth anniversary on Tuesday week, in the first Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, in Washington Square.

The house was crowded, (says the U. S. Gazette) with respectable visitors and members of the society. The western gallery was occupied by the female children of the Sunday School. A large staging was erected in front of the pulpit, which was filled with the officers of the society, gentlemen from whom addresses were expected, and others invited to the station. At half past three o'clock, P. M., Alexander Henry, Esq. President, took the chair—and having called the meeting to order, the Rev. Dr. Janeway commenced the services by prayer; this was followed by a very appropriate hymn sung by the children.

By the Treasurer's report it appeared that during the last year \$76,000 had been received, which the expenditures nearly equalled. During the five years of the Society's existence, the treasurer has paid \$17,000 more than the receipts. The total number of publications during the past year amount to 87,999. Total number in five years 6,800,890. The number of schools belonging to the Union is 3,901; teachers 52,643; scholars 349,202. The whole number of Sunday scholars in this country and Europe, is supposed to be about 1,567,000.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

We were visited by a severe thunder storm on Sunday evening, which, although of very short duration, was productive of great mischief. The wrecks of the poplars which line Pennsylvania Avenue, are encountered at every step; and the old oak, which, since the forest occupied the site of our city, has remained a solitary lingerer in the west front of the Capitol, was struck and riven by lightning. We have heard of frame buildings prostrated, of chimneys broken down, and trees uprooted, but, fortunately, of no injury to any human being. *Nat. Journ.*

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) May 16.

The waters of Lake Erie within the last three years have made rapid and extensive inroads upon the rich and beautiful lands which skirt its Southern Shore. The banks in many places, including from five to ten or twenty acres, sometimes in the space of a moment, break and slip, like an avalanche, almost or quite to a level with the bed of the Lake. Fine farms are often materially diminished, and even towns situate directly on the Lake are endangered. The Lake seems evidently encroaching upon the whole extent of the Southern Shore, as if by operation of some immutable law of nature.

The American System.—Alexander Hamilton thirty years ago said, "When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, it invariably becomes cheaper." The truth of this is fully exemplified by the reduction which has taken place in the price of goods since the last Tariff. Woollen and cotton fabrics especially are cheaper than they were before the increase of duties. Yet the opponents of the American System will insist upon it, that the Tariff is a tax upon the consumer. *Ken. Rep.*

As an instance of the traffic between Ireland and Glasgow, in the article of eggs, it is mentioned that one of the Derry steam vessels in a late trip brought over fifteen tons, and on her voyage, upwards of twenty tons of eggs—270,000 ordinary hen eggs.

A French paper, in giving an account of the Ladies' Fashions for the month of April, says—"The sleeves are of a frightful breadth. When you have taken the quantity of stuff necessary for the gown, cut just the same quantity, and it will be about enough to make the sleeves."

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Capt. Joseph Ervin, of Iberville, Louisiana, a wealthy sugar planter, distinguished for his hospitality, lately terminated his own life, in a very singular manner. In a fit of mental alienation to which he had latterly been subject, he enveloped his head in a blanket, and

foremost, in which situation he was found lifeless.

More Wonders.—There are now living in one house on 14th Street, one great grandmother, two grandmothers, three mothers, one father, one husband, one wife, one widow, seven children, six grandchildren, four granddaughters, and only eight

understand that the Reverend Mr. MEADE was unanimously elected, by both Clergy and Laity, an Assistant Bishop for that diocese. A resolution was adopted, that on the decease of

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GREAT DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

On Saturday week the 16th May, a public dinner was given to Mr. CLAY at Lexington, Ky. at which a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the citizens of this and several of the adjoining counties attended, to greet him with a personal expression of their approbation of his former public conduct, of their confidence in his continued patriotism, and of their hopes and belief, that his future devotion to his country's welfare and honor will be characterized by equal ardor and disinterestedness.

Extensive preparations had been made for the occasion, and about 3,000 persons sat down to dinner. Several toasts had been prepared by the committee of arrangements, and when Mr. Clay was toasted, he rose and expressed his sense of the honor conferred on him by his friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens, in an eloquent address of one hour and thirty-five minutes. We cannot undertake to give even a sketch of his remarks, at this time, though we hope to be able to present them to our readers in the next number. He recommended moderation, calmness, and candor in judging of men in power; vindicated the late Administration from the charge so often brought against it by its opponents, of subsidizing the press, and rewarding political favorites; declared that not an officer under the Government during the last four years ending on the 4th of March last, had been removed from office on account of political sentiments; that the few changes of the printers of the laws of the United States that took place during the same term, were made not so much with reference to the political opinions of the individuals, as for the public advantage, and that in some cases political friends had given place to political opponents when the public interest required the transfer. He declared that the printers of the laws are not officers, but viewed in the light as job printers for individuals; and that the employment of one for a specific purpose, as the printing of the laws of one session, gave him no claim in law or reason, for the next year's job, any more than the printing of an advertisement of a mechanic by A. this year gives A. a claim on the same mechanic for his next year's patronage. He dwelt at some length on the recent acts of the present administration, deprecating the principle which appears, from those acts, to be attempted to be established, that a man, a THINKING FREEMAN, is to be answerable by the loss of office and of support for his family, for the unbiassed exercise of his right of suffrage; nay more, for even an abstract preference existing in his own breast, of A. over B. when he is in such a situation as prevents him from giving any actual effect to that preference; as was the case with General Harrison, Mr. Barbour, and other foreign agents.—He showed that the consequence of the establishment of such a principle is dangerous to the continued purity of our republican institutions.

The appointment of an undue proportion of political editors to offices of trust and emolument under the Government, has a direct tendency to corrupt the fountains of public information; more especially when they are taken from the ranks of the political partisans of the Executive; that if that principle be adopted as correct, and be applied to practice, we may, indeed, have the forms of free elections, and the unbiassed exercise of the right of suffrage, while, in the spirit, in essence, we shall live under a monarchy: a Presidential election will be but a scramble for office among unprincipled partisans; and political questions will not be questions regarding principles of public action and policy, but a base, a servile, a grovelling, and venal selfish preference for men. Partizan presses will then labor during a canvass for the elevation of a man, in the confident expectation of reaping the reward of their prostitution in the loaves and fishes of office; while, "Is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution?" will not be inquired into.

Mr. Clay adverted to the solicitations which had been pressed upon him from many of his friends to stand as a candidate for the House of Representatives, and with his thanks for their partiality so repeatedly and anxiously manifested—he accompanied the expression of his wish to retire, at least for a season, if not for the remainder of his life, to the peaceful pursuits of a private station. He mentioned also the wish of many of his fellow citizens, that he should be a candidate for the Legislature of this State; and while he

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asked the indulgence of at least a short respite from the toils of public life, he pronounced the sentiment which he said he had always held and professed—that a good citizen and a true patriot, when the voice of his countrymen calls him to their service, has, while life endures, properly no other choice; but while one breath remains, it should be breathed for them, and as long as the life blood vibrates through his heart, its last pulsation should be for his country.

He said that should such a state of things present itself as would indicate an opportunity for usefulness in any station to which his country may call him, he will, in accordance with the sentiment just expressed, hold himself at their service. That time he did not think the present. After adverting to the state of internal improvement in this State, as compared with every contiguous State, and of the horrid terms of the roads, as a source of the deepest mortification to him as a citizen of Kentucky, and recommending as the true policy of the People of the State, the adoption of a thorough system of internal improvements, he concluded by proposing a sentiment in reference to that subject.

The unusual large number of persons present were entertained by the Committee of Arrangement in a handsome and sumptuous style; and the utmost degree of harmony and good order prevailed. *Kentucky Reporter.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PROSCRIPTION.

WILLIAM CLARK, Treasurer of the United States, has been removed from office, and JOHN CAMPBELL of Virginia, has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office in his stead. This removal is open to every possible exception, and especially to that of a flagrant disrespect of the Senate of the U. States, who confirmed Mr. CLARK's appointment, at their late session, by almost an unanimous vote. There can be no pretence of a reason for this removal which is not hateful and opprobrious. Mr. C. is a gentleman of the highest personal character. His integrity, and refusal to barter his soul for office, caused his removal from office by a violent and ruthless faction in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. His subsequent appointment to the office of Treasurer of the United States by the late President met the approbation even of his adversaries, of a majority of whom, it is known; the Senate of the U. States, which confirmed his nomination, is composed. The case of Mr. CLARK is so strong that no man will dare defend his removal from office. During the late War, he rendered important military services to the country. On his own responsibility he raised, organized, and equipped, at the beginning of the war, a considerable military force, which he led into service; and, about the time of Perry's getting his fleet ready for sea at Erie, Gen. CLARK, then Major, protected and aided his operations with a corps of a thousand men.—Nearly three years of laborious and unprofitable service were rendered by him, with a patriotism, zeal and fidelity, which drew down upon him the applause of his superiors. This man, with a family of ten children, and a character of adamant purity and impregnable integrity, is thrust out of office, without even the civility of a notice of the intention of the Government, except that of his successor walking in with his commission in his pocket to supplant him!

JOSEPH NOURSE is removed from the office of Register of the Treasury.—This venerable citizen, distinguished for the piety and excellence of his personal character has been an example to public servants of irreproachable fidelity and correctness for more than fifty years. Mr. NOURSE entered the public service as Secretary to Gen. CHARLES LEE, and was with that officer at Fort Mifflin, in the harbor of Charleston, when it was besieged by the British.—He continued with Gen. LEE, until the battle of Monmouth, after which he was appointed under the Old Congress, December 30, 1776, Assistant Clerk to the Board of War. June 17, 1777, Deputy Secretary to the Board of War. February 12, 1778, Secretary of Ordnance, and Paymaster to the Board of War. May 20, 1779, Assistant Auditor General. Sept. 19, 1781, Register of the Treasury: and on the organization of the Treasury Department, by Gen. Hamilton, under the Federal Constitution, he was re-appointed, Sept. 12, 1789, Register of the Treasury, in which office he has remained to the present time. We cannot imagine any thing like a justification of this removal, or even a single circumstance to qualify it.

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American Cottons.—The Providence American mentions a lot of teas for sale in a store in that town, imported from Canton in the ship Parthian of Boston, the proceeds of a lot of fine cottons sent out about a year ago by one of the R. Island manufacturers. The articles paid a very fair profit in Canton. The English have long availed themselves of this medium of exchange instead of specie. *Balt. Gaz.*

Captain Lubee arrived at Philadelphia from Lisbon, reports that there had been rain in that place for 70 days in succession, the country deluged, and the crop entirely destroyed—that there was great distress at Lisbon, numerous executions taking place daily. At Oporto, 36 were to have been executed, but for the want of a hangman, their execution had not taken place. The Portuguese fleet sailed from Madeira, April 22d for Terceira. *Id.*

Small Pox.—The Augusta, Georgia, Courier states that by a letter from N. Orleans of the 2d ult. it learns that the small pox is raging in that city with "unexampled fatality." That destructive disease has also found its way to Augusta. *Balt. Pat.*

Virginia Episcopal Convention.—We understand that the Reverend Mr. MEADE was unanimously elected, by both Clergy and Laity, an Assistant Bishop for that diocese. A resolution was adopted, that on the decease of

the Right Reverend Bishop Moore, the right of succession does not necessarily attach to Mr. MEADE, in case he should survive the Bishop. The next meeting of the Convention was fixed for Winchester. *Compiler.*

American Sunday School Union.—This Institution celebrated its fifth anniversary on Tuesday week, in the first Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, in Washington Square.

"The house was crowded, (says the U. S. Gazette) with respectable visitors and members of the society. The western gallery was occupied by the female children of the Sunday School. A large staging was erected in front of the pulpit, which was filled with the officers of the society, gentlemen from whom addresses were expected, and others invited to the station. At half past three o'clock, P. M., Alexander Henry, Esq. President, took the chair—and having called the meeting to order, the Rev. Dr. Janeway commenced the services by prayer; this was followed by a very appropriate hymn sung by the children."

By the Treasurer's report it appeared that during the last year \$76,000 had been received, which the expenditures nearly equalled. During the five years of the Society's existence, the treasurer has paid \$17,000 more than the receipts. The total number of publications during the past year amount to 87,999. Total number in five years 6,800,890. The number of schools belonging to the Union is 5,901; teachers 52,643; scholars 349,202. The whole number of Sunday scholars in this country and Europe, is supposed to be about 1,567,000.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

We were visited by a severe thunder storm on Sunday evening, which, although of very short duration, was productive of great mischief. The wrecks of the poplars which line Pennsylvania Avenue, are encountered at every step; and the old oak, which, since the forest occupied the site of our city, has remained a solitary lingerer in the west front of the Capitol, was struck and riven by lightning. We have heard of frame buildings prostrated, of chimnies broken down, and trees uprooted, but, fortunately, of no injury to any human being. *Nat. Journ.*

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) May 16.

The waters of Lake Erie within the last three years have made rapid and extensive inroads upon the rich and beautiful lands which skirt its Southern Shore. The banks in many places, including from five to ten or twenty acres, sometimes in the space of a moment, break and slip, like an avalanche, almost or quite to a level with the bed of the Lake. Fine farms are often materially diminished, and even towns situate directly on the Lake are endangered. The Lake seems evidently encroaching upon the whole extent of the Southern Shore, as if by operation of some immutable law of nature.

The American System.—Alexander Hamilton thirty years ago said, "When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, it invariably becomes cheaper." The truth of this is fully exemplified by the reduction which has taken place in the price of goods since the last Tariff. Woollen and cotton fabrics especially are cheaper than they were before the increase of duties. Yet the opponents of the American System will insist upon it, that the Tariff is a tax upon the consumer. *Ken. Rep.*

As an instance of the traffic between Ireland and Glasgow, in the article of eggs, it is mentioned that one of the Derry steam vessels in a late trip brought over fifteen tons, and on her voyage, upwards of twenty tons of eggs—270,000 ordinary hen eggs.

A French paper, in giving an account of the Ladies' Fashions for the month of April, says—"The sleeves are of a frightful breadth. When you have taken the quantity of stuff necessary for the gown, cut just the same quantity, and it will be about enough to make the sleeves."

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Capt. Joseph Ervin, of Iberville, Louisiana, a wealthy sugar planter, distinguished for his hospitality, lately terminated his own life, in a very singular manner. In a fit of mental alienation to which he had lately been subject, he enveloped his head in a blanket, and plunged into a large water jar, head foremost, in which situation he was found lifeless.

More Wonders.—There are now living in one house on East Sandwich, one great grandmother, two grandmothers, three mothers, one father, one husband, one wife, one widow, seven children, six grandchildren, four grand children, and one of each of

From the American (Hallowell) Advocate.
She knelt beside me—and mine eye once glanced
Upon her form. I was but a glance
ne'er
From my remembrance will it pass away.
Her arms were folded on her breast; her head
Bowed down most meekly, as became the
place;
And her dark eyebrow, and still darker hair,
Shaded a countenance, wherein was less
Of beauty than expression: it was pale
As is the lily in the spring: it bore
Some touches of the frame's and mind's dis-
tress.
Some marks of hidden woe. Her half-closed
eyes
Was bent on earth, and shaded by a lash,
Silken and shining as the raven's wing:
Her lip was motionless, and it seemed
As though, when publication sped at once
Forth from her bosom to her God.
There was a withered flower on her breast—
Perchance an emblem of the hopes which
there
Had blossomed, and there faded.
I have viewed
Woman in many a scene. I have beheld
Her gay and glorious in the festive hall,
Eager of conquest; and I, too, have marked
The gleaming languish, and seductive smile,
Both dear and dangerous to the youthful heart.
And have strayed with beauty by my side,
Through the still glade, at evening's pensive
hour.
By the pale radiance of the moon, whose beam
Hath silvered o'er her smiles; and she hath
looked
As she had thrown her soul into her eyes.
Nay, I have viewed her by the fire's bed
Of darkness, pillow the pale cheek, and bathe
The fainting brow, where there a form of light
She whispered peace, where else there had
been none.
But never by the side of woman yet,
Such thrilling and unearthly feelings stole
On my o'er-charged heart, as when I saw
That pious maid communing with her God.
DELUS.

A DRUNKARD'S SOBER ADVICE!
From the National Intelligencer.
Gentlemen—If the following will
serve the cause of humanity you are at
liberty to publish it:
"I was once a respectable man. I
can very well remember the very first
step which led me to what I am now.
It was on a Sunday night—yes, Sunday
night—for what law of God and man
will not he, who is beginning to yield
to the power of temptation, make subor-
dinate to the law of his appetite? It
was on Sunday night that I was decoyed
into a tavern, which was called 'The
Hotel,' and with a little different spel-
ling and pronunciation, its character
would be expressed with a dreadful ac-
curacy. It was a hot hell; and there
first, when I was at the tender age of
fifteen, with intellectual promise as fair
as ever made a parent's heart bound
with joy, I tasted sweetened liquor.—
The friend, as he used to call himself,
who tempted me into the tavern, though
but a boy like myself, could curse and
swear like a sailor. To this vice I was
never addicted, until I became intem-
perate. It is a genuine heathen vice.
And the only time that Cicero appears
foolish, is when he brings out one of his
oaths. I don't know what to compare
this detestable practice of the Roman
orator to, unless to this—I am crop-
ping a magnificent garden, and every
now and then, I meet with a toad. Or
rather, I see a hero moving in stately
march along to the music of some spir-
it-stirring instrument, and every few
steps letting off a squib. Pity the mu-
sic of those flowing periods should ever
be interrupted by such nonsense as me-
hercule. Many men, however, per-
haps most who swear a great deal—do
it because they have nothing like sense
to utter. My Friend, who was the
most detested enemy I ever had, though
"but dust" now, handed me the cup.
It contained a drink called Flip—a win-
ter beverage among the New England-
ers, made of common beer, spirits, and
sugar, and heated with a red hot poker.
Take the spirits apart, and I abhorred
it; but mixed, and softened, and sweet-
ened, and warmed, as the whole was with
a poker, which when it was inserted in-
to the fluid, made it hiss like an infernal
cauldron, it was quite palatable—very
pleasant. I remember the light & joyous
sensations which bounded through my
brain. I felt a delicious delirium—was
pleased with every body round me—
felt brave enough to march to the can-
non's mouth—able to be Commander-
in-Chief; (it was time of war;)—want-
ed to fight for my country—was ready for
any thing—yet could not be said to be
crazy. A severe amatory fit seized me.
Nothing was like the girl of my heart.
In short I acted like a fool, as many in
like circumstances have before and
since. All this, however, passed off
with the first sleep, and would never
have been thought of again, but for the
dreadful fact, that then and there I got
a taste of that Circean cup which has
all but poisoned me to death, and will
soon finish me. That was the first in
a series of steps downward. I relished
the beverage keenly. Having nothing
special to do, I bided with a light heart
the hour that was to bring us together
to drink Flip. I went home every night
with high ideas, and when in the morn-
ing I awoke, it soon became necessary,
after a kind of waking giddy doze
through the forenoon, to go to the side-

board, and "taste a little drop," to
"strengthen" me. This alarmed my
mother and sisters. They thought it
strange and remonstrated; but I despi-
sed the idea of becoming a tippler, and
was angry because they expressed their
fears, after they had seen me do it a few
times, that I would form the habit of
drinking.
Had I been just to those fears, then I
should not be what I am now. Let the
young man who is just acquiring the
taste, not disregard those gentle admon-
itions.—They are the suggestions of
guardian angels, which, if obeyed, will
open to him the path of peace, health,
contentment and honor. If disobeyed,
he is destined to trouble, discontent,
disgrace, sickness, and death. I could
go now and call for my glass, treat and
be treated.—It was gentlemanly, and
must I not be a gentleman? I was get-
ting up in life, and must be able to mas-
ter a "stiff glass" of brandy, gin, mint
julep, or whatever the fashionable drink
was. A route, a ball, a card party, a
dinner, a supper, an election, a game,
something or nothing, furnished three
hundred and sixty-five opportunities in
the year to indulge my growing appe-
tite. When at length I began to be
somewhat alarmed at this surprising
progress in dissipation, I resolved to
abstain for a limited period. Then my
ambition would kindle up, for I
wished ardently to be a great man, and
I studied earnestly for a time, the
science of law and politics, but when
the allotted period expired, forward I
would rush again into the old channel
like a current that, having been dam-
med up, breaks over the frail barriers
with fresh impetuosity.
I got married; for woman, affection-
ate woman, will not hear of faults in him
she loves. He will soon reform. He
loves me too well to make me unhappy;
he knows I shall not like it. He prom-
ises to abstain.—Ah, deceived woman!
Love may be stronger than death, but
the power of the cup is stronger than
both. What! A drinking man—a
man that can drink five glasses of brandy
a day with pleasure, is not far from
that point when he will sacrifice health,
wealth, pride, patriotism, love, life, every
thing for that damnable thirst. I
loved my wife as much as man could;
I was sensitive to honor and reputation
as any, but I tell you I could, when the
habit of drinking was thoroughly form-
ed, (which was before I was aware,)
have sacrificed any thing. I have of-
ten come home and found my wife
weeping in silence—a silence that at
first used to gore my soul—but liquor
soon hardened every thing that looked
like tenderness. She has told me the
children wanted clothes, but "curse the
children," said I, "I want my drink, and
I'll have it." One night I stayed till 2
o'clock at the tavern playing cards, and
who should come in at that dead hour
of the night, but my wife with her in-
fant in her arms! My God! If my
blood didn't run cold, and curdle at my
heart! Is this woman? Is this woman
my wife? I exclaimed. Never before
did I realize the power of female vir-
tue. My profane companions and my-
self were perfectly abashed. I cursed
her, and told her, with severe threats,
to go home. "No, that I will not,"
said she, rising in the dignity of injured
innocence, though with a trepidation
that shook her whole frame like the
aspens, and holding her trembling in-
fant to me, "this is your child, and I
will not stir one step till you take it and
go home with me!" She then turned to
my companions and upbraided them
as my destroyers, in a strain of invective
that made them cower like so many
discovered & disarmed assassins be-
fore the messenger of retributive jus-
tice. We separated, ashamed of each
other and our deeds of darkness, and
almost sobered by this strange and as-
tounding apparition.
I obeyed implicitly; for nothing
makes a man more mean spirited than
the habit of drinking. We went home
and retired to rest; but, waking up in
the night, with a horrible thirst, I tot-
tered to the bottle, took a nibble; went
to sleep again; slept till ten o'clock;
and, when I awoke, felt dizzy and bewil-
dered, wretched and hopeless! and, so
my days are passing! Give up the
practice I will not. I cannot live with-
out it. I have no character to lose—no
mind to study—no business to employ
me—no ambition to inspire—no love,
except for brandy, gin, whiskey, and
rum—any thing which will supply,
while it continually inflames more and
more this dreadful thirst. Having
sacrificed all that is worth having here,
it matters little what I do. I would
cross a mine that has a kindled match
applied to it—I would march before an
exploding cannon to get at the bottle—
I would sacrifice my soul for it! And all
this is the result of one fatal taste! This
is the end of one social glass!"

So, gentlemen, if you are one of those
who has drawn a picture, to which, al-
as! there are but too many originals.
If the inmates of our country shall
ever be committed to such men, well
may we despair of the Republic.
CIVIS REPUBLICÆ.

TURKISH BEAUTIES.
The face of a Turkish woman must
not be seen in public; if a man meets
one in the streets unveiled, he turns his
face towards the wall till she has pas-
sed.—So strong is the force of custom
that I one day saw the disdar aga turn
his back upon his own daughter, a
young girl of exquisite beauty, as she
walked up the steps of the propylæa.—
These ladies, however, are not so
equeamish when out of observation, as
I myself afterwards found. Copying
inscriptions one afternoon in the court-
yard of Lusieria, whilst what worthy
signor was enjoying his siesta, I heard
a gentle knocking at the outer gate,
which I immediately opened, and dis-
covered to my great surprise, about
twelve or fifteen Turkish ladies, cover-
ed with long white mantles or veils,
reaching from head to foot. Having
let them in, they made me understand,
by signs, the object of their visit was
to see a fine clock, with musical chim-
es, that Lord Elgin had presented to the
city of Athens, as if to recall the des-
poiler of the Parthenon every hour to
remembrance. They followed me
slowly in perfect silence to the tempora-
ry shed in which it was placed, but had
no sooner entered than they began to
giggle, and presently burst into a loud
laugh, they then threw back suddenly
their long veils, as if by a preconcerted
scheme to surprise me by that blaze of
beauty which radiated from their large
black eyes; I certainly never beheld so
glorious a sight. I may have seen
handsomer women, perhaps, than any
individual among them, but never did I
see such a combination of beauties, such
beaming eyes and silken lashes, or
such dazzling complexions, they ap-
peared like a legion of houries sent ex-
press from the paradise of Mahomet.—
The lovely creatures seemed to enjoy
my astonishment, and to triumph in the
effect of their charms; encompassing
me in a circle, they gently pushed me
towards the clock, that I might shew
them the mechanism. This I had no
sooner done, than with a shout of joy,
they seized the wire, and rung such a
peal upon the chimes, that the Italian
awoke from his nap, and running to the
spot in his gown and slippers, began to
chide them in so severe a strain, that
the laughter immediately ceased, sil-
ence was restored, the veils drawn a-
gain over their faces, and, in the slow
and solemn step with which they enter-
ed, the whole party moved off the
premises, leaving me in the state of a
person just awakened out of a most ex-
traordinary dream.—Hughes' travels in
Greece.

Women.—The modest girl, the pru-
dent wife, and the careful matron, are
much more serviceable in life, than
petticoated philosophers, blustering
heroines, or virago queens. She who
makes her husband and children hap-
py, who reclaims the one from vice,
and trains up the other to virtue, is a
much greater character than ladies de-
scribed in romance, whose whole occu-
pation is to murder mankind with the
shafts from the quiver of their eyes.—
Women are not formed for great care
themselves, but to soften ours. Their
tenderness is the proper reward for the
dangers we undergo for their preserva-
tion; and the ease and cheerfulness of
their conversation, our desirable re-
treat from the fatigues of intense ap-
plication. They are confined within nar-
row limits of domestic assiduity, and
when they stray beyond them, they
move out of their proper sphere, and
consequently without grace.

ABERNETHYANA.
The following is the last and best that
we have heard of the above named gen-
tleman. A lady went to the doctor in
great distress of mind, and stated to him
that, by a strange accident, she had
swallowed a live spider. At first his
only reply was "whew! whew! whew!"
a sort of internal whistling sound, in-
tended to be indicative of supreme con-
tempt. But his anxious patient was not
so easily to be repulsed; she became,
every moment, more and more urgent
for some means of relief from the dread-
ful effect of the strange accident she
had consulted him about; when, at last
looking round the wall, he put up his
hand and caught by the tail a large Ma-
jor says he, "I've got a remedy for you.—
Open your mouth, and as soon as I put
this fly into it, there it is, and you are
cured." The moment the spider hears the fly buz-
zing about, up he'll come, and then you
may spit them both out together."

THE MICROSCOPE.
The wonderful powers of this reveal-
er of the secrets and beauties of an-
imated nature, were displayed for a few
days in this place last week; and a more
interesting exhibition, or one more cal-
culated to awaken reverence for the
Great Creator of all things, we never
witnessed.
The following notice of what this as-
tonishing instrument displayed, lately
appeared in the "Southern Galaxy."
We have chosen this account, with the
hope that the vein of playful humor

which runs throughout the whole, may
act as an antidote to that fearful man-
sea, described by our brother editor,
and which, indeed, the idea of one con-
tinually swallowing down the most hid-
eously looking animals, is as well calcu-
lated to produce. Franklin Repository.

The Microscope.—Gentle reader! have
you taken a peep at the microscope?—
We have—and the Lord have mercy on
us, and save us from longer swallowing
rats, racoons, snakes and snapping tur-
tles! We have scarcely eat a mouth-
ful for a week; and whether we ever eat
again or not, heaven only knows. Oh!
for the digestion of an ostrich, that we
might live on pebbles.
Since we saw this magnifier and mul-
tiplier, not only of physical beings, but
of the miseries of this little bit of exis-
tence called life, how many deaths have
we suffered! We've been a thousand
times devoured by hideous monsters.
The "pip" of the chickens, and the
"quack" of the ducks, we distinctly
heard within the precincts of our mortal
body.—Yea more—the jumping of
frogs, the kicking of sturgeons, the
crawling of lobsters, have we distinctly
felt—and, of truth, we are momentarily
expecting a small alligator to pop his
obscene nose from between our ribs; for
thousands have we swallowed.—Yea,
bipeds and quadrupeds—centipeds and
millipeds—peds infinite, and things
without peds—fish, birds, reptiles and
insects, of every class, genus, species,
and variety—and millions upon mil-
lions that would puzzle Beelzebub him-
self for a class, and good father Adam
for a name. Why, reader! to swallow
a cat or a monkey, is nothing at all.—
Just keep your mouth shut, or, our
word for it, some of these rascally ne-
groes about the streets will drive a dray
and horse down your throat.
We happened to eat a fig or two, on
the morning previous to the exhibition
of the microscope; they did not exactly
agree with our palate, and by way of
corrective, we eat half a dozen oysters
with a plenty of sharp vinegar with
them. The said microscope convinced
us, to our sorrow, of the nausea; the
surface of a fig, reader, about the size
of a pin's head, was placed in the focus
of the glass, and such a scampering;
Lord save us; at least one hundred be-
ings, "to human wisdom nameless," a-
bout the size of muskrats, and covered
with bristles, were discovered at full
gallop one over another, as you have
seen rats in a meal tub. We took the
vinegar in season, said we to ourselves;
that must have destroyed them. But
lo! to our utter consternation, and at
the expense of our appetite, we discov-
ered in three minutes afterwards, that,
in a single spoonful of vinegar, we had,
bona fide, swallowed some three or four
hundred living reptiles, in length at
least four feet and a half.
It will, doubtless, be recollected that
a member of the French Academy,
some years since, attempted to prove,
in a paper read to that learned body,
that the acidity of certain liquids was
but in consequence of the shape of its
particles, which shape was said to be
angular, and the angle very acute.—
How much trouble it would have saved
this sage in philosophy, could he have
had a peep at the microscope!—How
easily the mystery would have been ex-
plained. We'll convince the learned,
beyond a doubt, upon this point, by the
aid of a microscope and a syllogism.—
Hypothesis.—The acidity of a liquid
is produced by the terrible kicking of
these reptiles upon the nerves of the
tongue. Argument.—The greater the
age of the liquid, the greater the num-
ber of reptiles, and the more kicking.
Ergo—the reptiles produce the acidity.
But, to the microscope.
A piece of human skin, about the 16th
of an inch in diameter, was placed be-
fore this eighth wonder of the world,
and do you believe it reader; it contains
veins enough for an engine hose.
A word to the ladies.—Beware what
use you make of crapes and muslins;
for, unless our senses deceive us, Cupid,
allowing him to be the lubberly urchin
represented by the painters, composed
of sound flesh and blood, with wings
two feet in length, aye, notwithstanding
these, the rogue could pop through
without ruffling a feather, between the
threads of the finest Italian crapes, so
far are they asunder. And as for the
space between the threads of fine mus-
lin, why, "Dandy Jack," upon his Shet-
land pony, would not require a larger
circle to exhibit his feats of horsemanship.

TO DISTILLERS.
From the Westmoreland Republican.
The secret that has baffled the skill
and defied the exertions of chymists
from the remotest period of time until
very recently, has been discovered by
Jacob Hugus, sen. now residing near
Greensburg, Westmoreland county,
Pa. He has completely succeeded in
separating the essential oil, and its nox-
ious acid, or disagreeable smell, from
apples distilled from steam and fruit.
He has been entirely successful in sepa-
rating these from Apple, Peach,
Wheat, Rye, Corn and Barley. By his

process, it is done in the operation of
distilling from the mash or beer, and
the still can be worked with as much
ease, as in the ordinary way of distil-
ling, and the liquor run in the same
space of time without the addition of
drugs or salts, which, heretofore, were
used for the purpose. It is done by the
simple change of apparatus which can
be put upon either the copper or tub
stills now in use.—The liquor retains
its full vinous taste and sweet smell,
and is entirely free from any burning
and disagreeable taste or smell: nor
does it, like other liquor, occasion the
breath to be in the least offensive. As
great a quantity of liquor can be ex-
tracted from grain and fruit, by this
process, as that which is now in use,
and as the liquor is divested of all its
unwholesome and poisonous properties,
the discovery made by Mr. Hugus will
be considered a highly important one.
He has obtained letters patent under
the seal of the United States for the
same, and will vend licenses to distil-
lers, accompanied with the necessary
instructions. Some of the liquor may
be had at the Pittsburg Association
Store, and at the residence of Mr. Hu-
gus, near Greensburg.
A Friend to Improvements.

We have been requested to state
that those residing at a distance, who
wish to procure patent rights, or obtain
further information touching the sub-
ject to which the above communication
relates, will receive prompt attention
by addressing letters to Mr. Hugus,
postage paid. The mode of construct-
ing his apparatus can be so plainly
specified by a drawing which will ac-
company the explanation, that any per-
son can put it into operation. The
improvement is considered an impor-
tant one for the grain growing states of
the west.

POWER OF THE PRESS.
In the year 1272, the wages of a la-
boring man were just three half pence
per day; and at the same period, the
price of a Bible fairly written out, was
£30 sterling. Of course, a common
laborer in those days, could not have
procured a copy of the Bible with less
than the entire earnings of thirteen years!
Now, a beautiful printed copy of the
same book, can be purchased with the
earnings of one day!—Take another
view of the same subject.—An ordi-
nary clerk cannot make a fair manuscript
copy of the Bible in less than three
months.—With a common printing press,
work equivalent to printing a copy of
the whole Bible can be done in ten min-
utes! and with a steam press of the most
improved construction, the same work
can be done in three minutes!

"Reform"—If the golden gate of pre-
ferment is frequently shut against real
merit, it often happens that men of
personal obscurity and meagre talents
have been ushered into office by arbitra-
ry rulers, to gratify a "spirit of party,"
or from some silly recommendation.
Sultan Osman had a gardener who
pleased him so well by his taste in plan-
ting cabbage, that he rewarded him by
creating him Viceroy of the Isle of
Cyprus!
Mark Antony, who was a voluptu-
ous gourmand, gave the house of an
eminent Roman Citizen to his cook
as a reward for an exquisite supper!
Henry the Eighth, the most sensual
and cruel of sovereigns, bestowed the
gift of a dissolved Priory on a widow
Cornwallis, because she made him such
fine puddings!
Louis XIV. made a Duke of a coun-
try lad, who in his youth taught him
to make bird traps!
And last of all, a Roman Emperor
appointed a favorite HORSE to be a
Consul!
Raleigh Register.

MISERY OF GREATNESS.
It is stated in one of the English pa-
pers, that a grandee and peer of Spain,
has lately been employed in breaking
stones, on a high road in the neighbor-
hood of London, for the diminutive
sum of one shilling per day, to support
his wife and three children. Now had
the man been apprenticed in his youth
to some useful trade, it is not at all
probable he would have been driven to
the necessity of leaving his native coun-
try. If he had, his hands would have
insured him a much better support in
any country, than he can possibly gain
with his nobility of blood to introduce
him. Young men ought never to be
too proud to learn a trade. Education
and a good trade are properties, which,
like a good reputation, are above all
price. When titles and honors fail, and
charity shuns her station, education
and skill are like the philosopher's
stone, they can convert the very selfish-
ness and avarice of man into the means
of support. Even in our land of equal-
ity, where few are above the necessity
of their own personal exertions to gain a
livelihood, how many have been com-
paratively wretched and even contempti-
ble, and all because they had not been
inured to early habits of industry.